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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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TREATY IS SIGNED

Has Probably Been Submitted to Senate by the President.

JAPAN HAS ENTERED A PROTEST

Minister Shimamura Instructed to Protest.

Count Okuma Expresses His Opinion Relative to Complications With Hawaii.

The Jiji Shinpo, of June 19th, publishes the following dispatch from its special correspondent, dated London, June 17th: "The Annexation Treaty has been signed by the President, and will be sent to the Senate at once. The Japanese Government has protested against it." The Jiji also states that the Japanese Government has not only issued instructions to Minister Hoshi to protest against the ratification of the treaty but has instructed Minister Shimamura at Honolulu to protest against the ratification of the Annexation Treaty until the settlement of the Hawaii-Japanese complication.

Minister Hoshi Confirms It. An extra of the Yomiuri, issued on June 18th, contains the following telegram, received by the Japanese authorities from Mr. Hoshi, Minister to America:

"A Treaty of Annexation with Hawaii by the United States was signed at Washington between the Commissioners of both countries on the 16th inst."

COUNT OKUMA'S OPINION. Japanese Minister Says Hawaii's Attitude Has Changed.

The Japan Mail, of June 18th, says: Count Okuma, in an address delivered to the local Governors, made the following remarks on the Hawaiian complication, according to the Japan Times translation:

"Twelve years ago the immigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii first took place, and since then more than 40,000 have gone over, about one-half now remaining in the country, the others having returned home. The result of Japanese immigration has been hitherto satisfactory, both to the immigrants themselves and to their employers. In the meanwhile, however, the attitude of the Hawaiian Government towards the Japanese laborers has undergone a sudden change. There has been a considerable increase of severity in the treatment accorded to the laborers, and the Hawaiian authorities have committed acts calculated to restrict as much as possible the immigration of Japanese laborers. Indeed, if this state of affairs be suffered to go on, the rights and privileges which Japan enjoys in virtue of the treaty with that country would be seriously affected, so that Japan has been obliged to make strong representations to the Hawaiian Republic. In other words, Japan has pointed out that Hawaii's recent actions are flagrant violations of the treaty, and irreconcilable with the spirit of international courtesy; that the rulings of her courts were wrong; that the steps taken by her Executive and Judiciary are not justifiable in reason, and that for all these faults the Hawaiian Government must be held accountable. To be more specific, Hawaii must pay damages for the losses which Japan has been obliged to incur on all these accounts, and the Republic must give sufficient safeguards against repeating any such actions in future.

"On the basis of the above instructions negotiations were opened with Hawaii, but the reply which the latter has made was extremely vague, so that Japan has been obliged to demand further explanations. It is, of course, not possible to predict with any certainty the result of the negotiations. Some are of opinion that when a small country adopts a high-handed attitude towards a large country, it is probably because the smaller country entertains sanguine hopes as to the backing of some stronger power, and that the present complication may therefore be converted into one involving Japan and the United States. The Count thinks otherwise. For not only are Japan and America bound by ties of special friendship, dating from the opening of this country for foreign intercourse, but even viewed from the standpoint of the American constitution and of the principles that underlie the founding of the Great Republic, it is clear beyond any doubt that America will never interfere in the politics of other countries, much less sympathize with the present Hawaiian acts that are so distinctly opposed to the spirit of international courtesy; nor would America offer opposition to Japan. The Count believes that the question admits of a satisfactory solution. So long as Japan straightforwardly adheres to the dictates of right and justice, as she has consistently done from the first, there will be no occasion to call in the help of a third party."

JAPANESE IN HAWAII. Corrections Regarding Attitude at This Time.

An attempt has been made, we observe to impart a highly sensational character to the negotiations now in progress between Japan and Hawaii, says the Japan Mail of the 18th inst., by declaring that preparations are secretly on foot for a Japanese descent upon the island and Republic, and that the Government in Tokyo has definitely made up its mind to annex Hawaii. That sinister view of the situation is

propounded, with addition of practical details and political contingencies, by a correspondent of a local contemporary, who signs himself "One Not Quite in the Dark," and his forecast seems to be endorsed in a tentative manner—certainly is not contradicted—by the journal to which he addresses himself. It is not to be supposed that many persons will be misled by such rumors. Had the copious comments of the Japanese press on this Hawaiian complication contained the most shadowy indication of a desire for the addition of Hawaii to the Japanese dominions, there might be some peg whereon to hang a suspicion such as that formulated by our local contemporary's correspondent. But there has been not only a striking absence of any symptom of ambition in that sense, but also a most emphatic protest against the absurdity of attributing aggressive designs to Japan—an absurdity gravely perpetrated by some of the Hawaiian annexationists, who from the first, have endeavored to magnify this complication into an instrument for inciting the interference of the United States. It appears almost a waste of space to contradict such silly rumors. Their incredibility must be patent to anyone having even a slight grasp of the situation. We venture to say that there could not be found in the whole of Japan a dozen men, however irresponsible, who are silly enough to entertain the wild and most unwise project attributed to the Japanese Government by "One Not Quite in the Dark." Japan's position in this matter is moderate and reasonable. She is understood to ask for nothing more than she has an undoubted right to demand, namely, that Hawaii should observe its treaty obligations, and should make reasonable compensation for the loss inflicted on Japanese subjects by its breach of these obligations. She has not the smallest wish to disturb the existing regime in the Republic, but she expects to be treated with the consideration observed by civilized States in their conventional relations with each other. We do not like to probe for motives, and are willing to believe that "One Not Quite in the Dark" and his journalistic endorser are ingenious victims of a hallucination, but we would call their attention to the fact that they lay themselves open to the suspicion of deliberately playing into the hands of agitators who seek to alarm the United States in annexing the Pacific Republic.

One point to which this incident has given prominence, deserves special reference. "One Not Quite in the Dark," and the local journal in which he writes, evidently labor under the impression that every Japanese adult male receives military training. On that hypothesis they allege that the 18,000 emigrants now in Hawaii practically constitute an army, and require only weapons "in the use of which they have been trained, when serving as conscripts at home." A little reflection would have obviated such an error. The number of Japanese males between the ages of 20 and 40 is 6,000,000 in round numbers, and of these only 20,000 pass annually through the ranks. In other words, out of the whole 6,000,000, only 400,000, or 66 in every 1,000, have received military training. Hence, if there are 18,000 adult males in Hawaii, only 1,188 of them fall within the category to which the whole are assigned by "One Not Quite in the Dark" and his editorial fellow-thinker.

MR. BUCK'S MISSION. No Occasion to Suspect He Acted as Mediator.

YOKOHAMA, June 18.—It has been stated that Mr. Buck, the recently appointed representative of the United States in Japan, is acting as mediator between Japan and Hawaii. There appears to be no truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Buck left San Francisco on May 29th—so far as can be ascertained—in company with the new American Minister to Hawaii, and broke his journey by a brief sojourn in Honolulu, where he now is. He will probably take the steamer which started from San Francisco on the 8th inst., and which calls at Hawaii en route, leaving the latter place on the 15th. Thus his arrival in Japan may be expected about the 26th inst. He is not taking any mediating part between Japan and Hawaii. No occasion for mediation has arisen. It seems not improbable that his own Government, desiring him to become familiar with the Hawaiian view of the questions pending between the Republic and this Empire, instructed him to regulate his journey as he is now regulating it, but that it is merely a conjecture.

HAWAII AND JAPAN. How an English Official Organ Views the Controversy.

LONDON, June 8.—The St. James Gazette today publishes a sensational article on the situation in the Pacific Ocean apropos of the quarrel now existing between the Hawaiian Republic and the Japanese Empire. The Gazette seems to have a very poor opinion of both the principals in the matter. It describes Hawaii as a corrupt little Republic run by a handful of American filibusters. It says that Japan has been so greatly puffed up by its easy victory over China that it is spilling for a fight with a white power, and that America may very unexpectedly oblige her if matters come to a crisis in Hawaii.

Another Rumor. LONDON, June 16.—It is understood that, directly the tariff question has been settled, President McKinley will submit a treaty to Congress for the unconditional annexation of Hawaii.

Seeking Other Shores. The Japan Gazette, of June 18th, says: Count Okuma has sent instructions to Mr. Hoshi, Japanese Minister at Washington, to open negotiations with the countries of Central America for the conclusion of treaties.

Protest Against the Canadian Tariff. LONDON, June 12.—The Austrian Government has presented through the Foreign Office a protest against the new Canadian tariff, because it dis-

criminate in favor of Great Britain, with which country Austria has a treaty containing the "most favored nation" clause.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER LAW. Heavy Penalties Attached to Working on Sundays.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 12.—The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill, by which the publication of a Sunday paper is penalized in \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for each subsequent one. Other penalties are enforced on the sale of Sunday papers by news-vendors and boys. The act aims at the limitation of Sunday labor.

There are no seven-day papers published in Canada, and those which appear on Sunday morning are not issued on Monday. Hence the result of the change will, as regards Canadian newspaper men engaged on dailies that now issue a Sunday paper, be that instead of working only a short time during the small hours of very early morning on Sundays, they will have to toil through the Sabbath afternoon and evening. British Columbia is chiefly affected by the change, as here more than elsewhere in Canada it is a custom to print a Sunday paper. The Vancouver News-Advertiser and Victoria Colonist are both affected by this change, which each angrily but vainly denounces.

The bill for suppressing kinetoscope and press reports of prize-fights has already passed the Canadian Senate, but may, through shortness of time during the remainder of the session, fail to pass the House of Commons and become a law this year, as some sporting members will block the bill. The bill will pass next year, anyway, if Canada's legislators continue in their present mood.

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.] I, George Lack, of 123 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and, after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later, large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse, I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle, I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been in for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other

sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV. c. 62). (Signed) "GEORGE LACK." Declared at No. 16 Goddian street, Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April, 1893, before me, (Signed) GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths. Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative; the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Seigel's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Seigel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 28x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL STREET.

Portieres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierre Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Kuanau and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

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CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER, FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

912 KING ST. TEL. 119 Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co. AGENTS.

To Ladies

Going Abroad

The handsome alpaca, canton flannel and all wool under skirts are a boon. We have them plain or in colors and handsomely embroidered. We have marked these goods down to annexation prices in advance of the times. Unfortunately stock is small and the ladies who call first will have the choice.



Since our reduction sale we have established the largest remnant counter in Honolulu. Goods are piled high and the assortment is unequalled. It consists of Lawns, Flannelettes, Dimities and Organdies. Beautiful shades and texture.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

PLEA FOR HAWAII

Answered to Claus Spreckels' Interview.

SHOULD NOT ABROGATE TREATY

Island Interests Not Inimical to Coast.

By Present Arrangement Cane Sugar Does Not Compete With California Industry.

(Concluded.)

We have no right to confound the private interests of Mr. Spreckels with the public interests, and we have no right to take the assurances of the future when we have the records of the past before us. Will our Government deal with promises, even though with all the warmth of truth impressed, or will it deal with cold-blooded facts of history recorded upon the mind of every citizen of this Pacific Coast? That Mr. Spreckels is transferring the major portion of his interests to this State is reasonable, and but one of the many acts of foresight and good business judgment that has characterized him in his whole career, but this is not brought about by the possibilities of the beet sugar industry, nor by the possibilities of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, but is the result of shrewd calculation and keen appreciation of the facts of the Pacific Coast's future and its possibilities.

It would appear, however, that in his official position in connection with the Hutchinson plantation, it would be his duty to enhance the value and protect the shareholders in this corporation, and not destroy its possibilities and prospects. We cannot understand the argument in the same article, which it is difficult to conceive, could have emanated from him, which states: "Not even the workmen employed on sugar plantation and in the factory are native Hawaiians, but Chinese and Japanese coolies," when we have before us the report of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation for the year ending May, 1895, subscribed to by Claus Spreckels, as President, and by D. C. Hewett, wherein we find the clause: "Our labor has given us some trouble during the past year, but we find that by being able to get a mixture of different nationalities, we are better suited than with all the labor of one race. Prospects are good for the introduction again of the Chinese labor, and present indications are that laborers will be in sufficient numbers for the requirements of the plantation."

Thus it will be seen that there is a contradiction in this which could hardly have emanated from Mr. Claus Spreckels, that he himself, or the plantation of which he has subscribed himself as President, shall flatter themselves upon their most promising conditions that the Chinese will again be introduced upon their plantation, and yet in an article decry the fact that such should be the case. Certainly it would appear as though, if Mr. Spreckels has prejudice against this foreign element upon the plantation, he at least had it within his power, if he so elected, to remove them from his own, and we desire by these arguments, not to show any disrespect for Mr. Claus Spreckels, for whom we all, as a financier, must have the very highest regard, but simply desire to show that the arguments purporting to be an interview with him must have been misunderstood or misrepresented.

There is no industry on the Pacific Coast that we are familiar with, that for the years 1894-5-6-7 has paid any such returns as has the beet sugar interest, and during all the hardships of the last two years to our knowledge the beet sugar industry has paid handsome returns and offered extreme encouragement to those interested, all of which we hail with delight. But we also must not lose sight of the fact that any act on the part of that industry to further its own cause which will act with hardship upon a large portion of this population and upon many lines of business, and that any act which will have a tendency to sever our connections with the Hawaiian Islands and lead to disturbance, financial, commercial, political, and, for all we know, geographical, will reflect upon the beet sugar industry, and create a feeling of retaliation that will unquestionably in the course of time redound to its severe injury.

While the people may be willing, and certainly are, to offer their encouragement to this, as well as any other industry, such encouragement must not be at the expense of the entire coast and in favor of the few, and there are many who, in their enthusiasm for home industry and home product will be led astray by the glowing reports and the enthusiastic promises which will never be fulfilled, and will awaken in their day to the error, and become the direct enemy to the "party" and to the industry that has brought about their ruin. It is not a healthy condition of affairs when, for the furtherance of one industry, a number of others shall suffer, particularly in the present issue, when it has been clearly shown by past experience that the Hawaiian sugar, notwithstanding that it has entered free into the United States, has not at any time entered into competition with the beet sugar, or depressed it in any form or shape, except when such depression has been caused by the manipulators of the sugar, viz., the Trust and the Sugar Refinery of California, for its own selfish purposes.

It is not to be presumed that the Hawaiian planter who may land his sugars in America at a lesser figure because he has been permitted to do so without the payment of duty, will voluntarily surrender the benefit which

this liberal government has granted, and place his sugars before the people of this country in opposition to its own products. If that were the desire or intention, wherein would lie the benefit to such planter in having the free admission of his products, and by what right shall we presume that such will be the case in the year 1898, when it has never yet been the case, although this treaty has existed for many years, that the sugars of Hawaii have been sacrificed or have been sold in competition with the domestic product? And if it be true, and if it were possible, that such would be the case, and that the 200,000 tons of Hawaii sugar will be thrown upon this market to the great loss and detriment of the entire beet sugar industry, which we positively deny, why even then must it not necessarily be shown that other industries will thrive by virtue of the reduced cost of this sugar, and that the American refiner and the American laborer will find his occupation by reason thereof? And surely it must needs appear as a very serious proposition that the very parties who have degraded the article of beet sugar in the last season, and cast their slur upon it by placing it before the people at a reduced price and branding it with its deep red letters, should now be fearful that the cane sugar, for which they themselves, commanded a higher figure, should suffer injury to the degraded beet, and we would now ask whether the friendly and commercial relationship now existing between this country and the Hawaiian Islands, but far more particularly and strategical problems that enter into this treaty, are to be discarded upon the mere promises of what the beet sugar industry of California suggests?

It certainly seems to us as though too much importance has been placed upon the peculiar portions of the contract, and altogether too little importance laid to the other advantages, too well known and too well understood by the brightest minds and the leading statesmen of the day to require detailed mention in this article. It certainly seems as though if it were possible for a termination of this treaty, laying all other interests aside, and touching only upon the commercial interest, it would still be advisable and essential that such be done only at such time when occasion for it demands. It will be time enough to figure the detriments and the injuries done our beet interests by the Hawaiian cane, when such detriment and injury shall be attempted. It is not proper in the interest of the hundreds and thousands who have their fortunes invested in these plantations, and the hundreds and thousands of others whose commercial interests require its continuance and the millions of others who see the advantages in having the Hawaiian Islands a friendly power to the United States in times of peace, as well as in times of war, that until such time as that the injury shall be manifest this treaty shall be abrogated, merely in anticipation of what may come.

Our Government has it within its power to correct the error very quickly, if such correction is essential, and if it is fearful of such disaster and destruction, by virtue of the one year clause; why then let it remove this clause without prejudice to the balance of the treaty, and let it hold it within its power to abrogate this treaty at such time when it shall be shown and conclusively proven that the acts of the Hawaiian planter shall have shown themselves antagonistic to the beet interests of California, but not until then, and let us not incur hardships upon our people and upon those who have invested their fortunes in Hawaii, relying and depending upon a continuance of the treaty until a sacrifice of these fortunes and the destruction of these people shall become desirable and an absolute necessity for the protection of our own people.

It is most remarkable that the beet growers who were loud in their condemnation of this government in removing the bounty, and who cried out shame and dishonor to the government who would cancel its promises made to them, and upon which they claimed they based their investments, and upon a continuance of which they claimed their safety was dependent, should now unnecessarily appeal to this same government to cancel the treaty with Hawaii, irrespective of the tremendous losses that such abrogation or cancellation must necessarily incur upon the people of California, when such treaty, up to the present time, has caused them no injury, and promises them greater protection than with its abrogation.

We claim that under an abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii, with the present condition of the beet industry, and the large interest held in the various industries by the Trust, that capital will not dare to enter into this industry, and that the building of the Salinas refinery, if it ever be built, will be the last one for years, for who will dare to build a refinery on this Coast with the known fact that the industry was under the control and under the power of this large corporation, and we maintain that to the independent refiner the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty will be an injury which, while they may not at the present moment realize and understand, will prove none the less true. Under a continuance of the treaty, guided entirely by common business sense, there can be no attempt on the part of the Hawaiian planter to commence a war against the local industry, which would antagonize the people of this country, and justify the very act that we are now discussing.

We claim that under a continuance of this treaty, if the trust be not the purchaser of Hawaiian sugars, that it will regulate itself, and only so much of the sugars from Hawaii will enter this port as will command ready sale at its full value.

We claim that if the contract with the Trust be not renewed that independent refineries will be opened up at various points on this Coast, giving occupation as before.

It must naturally be evident to the Trust that if they fail to control the Hawaiian sugars that the opportunities of manipulating the entire output of beet sugar is prevented, since, with a friendly relationship between the beet interests and the Hawaiian interests, the beet refineries may remain inde-

pendent, may operate for the full year, may mix their sugars in the same manner as the Western Refinery has, and, owing to the absence of the duty, the advantages which heretofore went to the refiner will now go to the smaller refiners, and by virtue of such planter's advantages by reason of the absence of duty, it places him in a position to assist the beet industry by using a portion of these advantages in any conflict that may arise between the Trust and such local refiners.

Whereas, if the treaty be abrogated and the Hawaiian sugars be denied free entrance, the Trust will naturally have it within its power to oblige the beet industries to confine themselves to the manufacture of the raw sugars, entailing upon them the burden of shipment to San Francisco, there to be refined, and reducing the values of their output to the extent of the cost of packages, the freight, the drayages, and the percentage which the Trust would naturally insist upon for its share of the profit.

With the honest belief that the Hawaiian planter will co-operate with the beet industry, and forever separate it from the Trust, we fail to find good judgment on the part of the independent beet industry in furthering the abrogation of the treaty, although we can naturally see the advantage to such beet refineries as have contracted or desire to contract with the Trust, to deny life and prospects to the independent refiners.

We trust that nothing will be understood as being intended offensive to those whose names have been mentioned, but in the same manner as Mr. Spreckels is willing to sacrifice certain portions of the fortune and is actuated simply and solely by a desire, according to his ideas, to see the sugar industry of California fostered and improved, so it is believed that the contents of this reply are written with the honest conviction that the statements are correct, and that the ideas are for the benefit of that same industry, and in the same manner as Mr. Spreckels is endeavoring to concentrate his fortune in the State of California, so it must be added that whatever the proportions may be, the advocates of reciprocity are equally interested.

We claim that between the beet sugar industry and the cane sugar industry, if this treaty is repeated, California will become the great distributing point, but, above all, that it will be time enough to destroy the fortunes of those who have invested their all in the sugar plantations of Hawaii, and it will be time enough to cause the loss to our factories and to our commercial institutions that must necessarily to a certain extent fall upon

them in the event of this abrogation, and, furthermore, that it will be time enough for the United States to surrender the all-powerful advantage that it to-day maintains by virtue of its relations with these islands in times of war, when it shall be practically, and not theoretically, shown how its continuance will suffer an injury in any proportion to its benefits to the people of the Pacific Coast; leaving it within the power of the Government to abrogate this treaty at any time. It certainly should be postponed until by absolute evidence of its uselessness its abrogation will commend itself to our people. Meanwhile the interests of the people at large must be considered, even though to the displeasure and disappointment to a few advocates.

We also maintain that there is room for the development of both beet and cane sugars until we fully equal the consumption. Until then we must not willfully abandon a business that has taken a quarter of a century to establish.

LOUIS SARONI.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Revolt of Native Troops.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 14.—The Patriote reports under reserve that native troops of the Congo Free State have revolted and murdered a brother of Baron d'Hanis, the Governor General, and 24 Europeans.

1776 Hurrah for 4th of July! 1897

P. O. Box 480 HEADQUARTERS FOR Telephone 478

FIREWORKS

Flags, Shields, Decorating Bunting, American Buttonhole Buttons, Bow, New Style.

At IXL

Cor Nuuanu and King Sts. S. W. Lederer

Store open Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings, July 2d, 3d, and 5th till 10 p. m.

1894 Hurrah for the Republic of Hawaii! 1897

One "2th"

Plus many others on a strip of steel and you have a SAW, See? Saws of all sorts, kinds and sizes, to saw anything sawable.

DISSTONS we handle; none better; few as good. Our assortment is O.K.

E. O. HALL & SON.

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Vapo-Resolene

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. A valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kaula, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday .. July 9	*Tuesday .. Oct. 12
Tuesday .. July 20	Friday .. Oct. 22
Friday .. July 30	Tuesday .. Nov. 2
*Tuesday .. Aug. 10	*Friday .. Nov. 12
Friday .. Aug. 20	Tuesday .. Nov. 23
Tuesday .. Aug. 31	Friday .. Dec. 3
*Friday .. Sep. 10	*Tuesday .. Dec. 14
Tuesday .. Sep. 21	Thursday .. Dec. 23
Friday .. Oct. 1	

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Mahukona, Maui, and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday .. July 6	Friday .. Oct. 8
Friday .. July 16	Tuesday .. Oct. 19
Tuesday .. July 27	Friday .. Oct. 29
Friday .. Aug. 6	Tuesday .. Nov. 9
Tuesday .. Aug. 17	Friday .. Nov. 19
Friday .. Aug. 27	Tuesday .. Nov. 30
Tuesday .. Sep. 7	Friday .. Dec. 10
Friday .. Sep. 17	Tuesday .. Dec. 21
Tuesday .. Sep. 28	Friday .. Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMELON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahulu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nu'u, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. of day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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ARBITRATION NEXT.

From the despatches received by way of Yokohama, it is apparent that the troubles between Japan and this country are cutting both ways. While it is generally supposed—whether advisedly or not, we cannot say—that the immigration business has played a part in hurrying along the annexation treaty, it seems reasonably clear that Japanese claims upon Hawaii may cause more or less delay in the progress of the treaty. The information is such that we cannot believe the public remarks of Count Okuma regarding the attitude of the United States were made without due consideration of the correspondence that has passed between the Japanese and American Governments.

In view of the friendly relations between the United States and Japan it seems hardly probable that the United States will give no weight to the Japanese request that annexation be delayed until the present difficulties are settled. If it were not for the present complications we are not inclined to believe Japan would enter the protest, since with other nations it has recognized the practical American suzerainty over Hawaii and the manifest outcome of such a policy.

We appreciate the difficulty of predicting the future policy of either the United States or Japan, being removed from the telegraphic centers and thus unable to watch the developments day by day, at the same time we believe the duty of the hour is to settle the Japanese affair. It is very easy to say the matter should be settled, and another matter, to settle it. Today we can see no signs of yielding on the part of either of the contestants. After several weeks devoted to diplomatic correspondence we find both Hawaii and Japan asserting, "We are right and we cannot sacrifice national dignity and honor—We will not give in." The question at stake is complex and with the different opinions given by diplomatic lawyers the public is very much at sea on the legal merits of the problem. But leaving the popular views aside, when two nations cannot agree two avenues of settlement are always open—war or arbitration. Hawaii cannot go to war and neither Japan or the United States desire to get mixed up in warlike proceedings. The only satisfactory avenue leading to prompt settlement is to submit the issues at stake to the decision of disinterested parties—to arbitration. Already the Japanese papers have suggested the probability of such measures being taken. We here can appreciate that a settlement out of court is next to impossible, and in order to continue international friendship the board of final appeal must be called upon. The Government of Hawaii and the Japanese representatives are honest in their desire to reach an amicable understanding. They have found out that there is no disposition to "give and take." Common sense, diplomatic courtesy and international friendship all point to the international law court with the understanding that the contending parties will abide by the decision. If Hawaii suggests arbitration, its honesty of purpose would be clearly and absolutely demonstrated and we cannot believe that Japan would scorn the modern emblem of peace on earth and international friendship. Whether the United States will stand behind Hawaii to strengthen the backbone of its contention may

be a question, but there is no doubt of the American policy when an appeal is made to the decision of those beyond the influence of national prejudice. We have Venezuela for a precedent and the further assurance that civilized nations do not go to war in these days when there is peaceful method of escape.

Taking into consideration all the possibilities and all the probabilities there is one and only one course for Hawaii to follow and that leads directly to the court of arbitration.

ANNEXATION NEWS.

The news by the Mariposa regarding annexation is such as might have been expected. The treaty was submitted to the Senate by the President, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and will be favorably reported. A sub-committee was listening to arguments upon the matter, and consideration by the Senate is likely to be deferred till December, at the regular session.

Among the items of interest, a poll of the members seems to indicate a reasonable certainty of the requisite two-thirds vote, to confirm. It is not likely that much, if any amendment will be proposed. If any is made, it will require further reference to the signatory parties. It is, however, so simple that amendments are not likely. It will be approved, or fail of confirmation, as it stands. Nor is it unlikely that final action may be had at this session. The Tariff bill must be disposed of in some manner, and the sugar schedule is so intimately linked with the subject, that a desire to finally settle that question may induce the Senate to consider, and dispose of annexation.

ANNEXATION AND JAPAN.

The position of the Japanese in this affair is most singular. It appears that some sort of protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, was filed with the Secretary of State, when the Treaty was under consideration. As far as can be learned, the protest was directed against the principle as a whole, not against annexation at this time. Just what right Japan has to be saved, or what is imperiled, is not easy to see. The inevitable tendency of Hawaii towards annexation to the United States, has long been recognized by European powers, and none of them will offer objections to the consummation so near at hand.

It is the more singular, because Japan has taken such pains to deny with emphasis, all intentions or pretensions of her own. This protest and Japan's present attitude would appear to conflict with all former statements. The truth probably is, that while denying all intention to take possession of Hawaii, there has been a lurking desire for foreign extension, and the check given by European intervention at the close of the Chinese war only intensified the well known popular desire to extend this way and take in Hawaii.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the attitude of the newspaper press in Japan, on the Hawaiian question. There seems to be some reason to believe, that the continuance of the present ministry may be limited with maintaining a vigorous policy toward Hawaii. But it is still extremely unlikely that anything more than a demonstration in force will ever be done. In the first place, there is no occasion for even that. If Japan desires it, she can have at any time, a full and clear statement of the Hawaiian case, and that will probably convince her statesmen that we are within the lines of law and the treaty, which is a part of our law. Not

asking for our case seems to indicate a lack of desire for the details. If it is the desire to find a pretext for action against Hawaii, upon which a demonstration might be justified, the proper course is being pursued, for it is just as true now, as ever, that one story is good till the other is told, and so far only the Japanese side is before that government.

It is not a new and sudden movement on our part. The Habeas Corpus proceedings last November, clearly enough indicated the desire and intention of Hawaii to restrict and control an immigration which was becoming formidable.

On the other hand, any interference by Japan in quarters that the whole world regards as peculiarly in the province of the United States, is likely to produce strained relations with that government, and Japan cannot afford to alienate any friends in view of her coming conflict with Russia. It is certain that such a conflict will come in the future, and though it may be somewhat distant, no far sighted statesman will do anything now to render her position less secure with America.

A number of the passengers, who left Wednesday in the outgoing steamer Australia, went as delegates to the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Association, which is to be held in San Francisco during the present month. Last year the annual convention was in Washington, and was attended by over 50,000 members from almost every country on the globe. Some idea of the large crowd that was drawn together, may be gathered from the fact that the daily meetings filled three large tents and also thirty churches in each of which meetings were held daily, and able speakers were provided. Probably no such convention has ever before been held in any country. At that time, the Secretary reported that the number of separate associations, including those in all foreign countries, was 46,125, and the number of active members enrolled exceeded 2,755,000. The following statement of the origin of this remarkable organization of Christian workers, which includes all sects, has been published and is probably correct: "Take it all and all, the world has seen nothing equal to this uprising of the Christian young people in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. No movement of the Christian Church has sprung into such magnitude in so short a time. Its genesis marks a new era in the progress of Christianity. The idea of Christian Endeavor, as it is now crystallized in this organization of Christian young people, was born in the fertile brain of the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., then pastor of the Williston Congregational Church in Portland, Maine, now the honored head of the international organization. Dr. Clark, like all leaders in great reform movements, did not appreciate the power or tremendous possibilities of his Endeavor plan. In a little while after the introduction of the organization in his own church, other churches began to inquire about it, and demands came for copies of the model constitution, until he was compelled to organize for Endeavor extension. As is generally the case with great reforms, woman had a hand in launching this new enterprise. That the great movement of Methodism owes its origin to Susanna Wesley none will dispute; that the name of Mrs. Booth will always be linked with that of the Generals in the rise and development of the Salvation Army every one familiar with the history of that modern evangelistic movement will admit. So Mrs. Clark had an active part in organizing the little society which has grown to be the great Christian Endeavor movement of Christendom. Mrs.

Clark is still closely identified with the work of Endeavor, particularly that of the woman's department."

As yet, no reports have been received from London regarding the great celebration of Victoria's sixtieth anniversary as Queen, though today's steamer will bring them. A London paper of June 2 gives a synopsis of the various events which were to take place during June in connection with it, and among them it refers to the 22d in the following item, stating a circumstance not generally known regarding the house of commons: "The Queen's Day.—In commemoration of the Queen's Long Reign, it will be a holiday throughout the United Kingdom. Her Majesty will proceed in State from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procedure adopted in 1887 to celebrate the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign will be substantially followed. The celebration of ten years ago was itself unique. It was the first time that the Lower Chamber as representing the Commons of the country, had ever assembled to offer its thanksgiving on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Sovereign. Still more remarkable, therefore, will be the present service. As is well known, St. Margaret's, Westminster, is the special church of the House of Commons, and, with the exception of the Abbey and St. Paul's, it is the oldest foundation in London, dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor." From other sources, it is learned that, as the time for the Queen's Jubilee approached, the authorities were somewhat anxious as to the result. It was estimated that fully nine millions of people would be in London on the 22d of June. Orders had been issued forbidding the passage of vehicles in the streets, and an immense force of police had been engaged for the occasion, and every precaution taken to ensure perfect success for the grand pageant.

A gentleman well versed in Hawaiian affairs, now living in Washington, writes as follows, regarding some of the opinions held by diplomats at the American capitol: "I hear that some of the young diplomats attached to the Foreign embassies here are much interested in the legal aspects of your difference with Japan, regarding treaty rights, and are studying the case. These young men believe that you will have to call on the United States to back you up in refusing to meet the obligations of a treaty, because you do not like it, and therefore, make yourselves sole judges in the matter. They believe that the Japanese will strictly follow European international law, and expect that this Government will support them or decline to interfere in any action taken by Japan, which does not touch the rights of the United States in Hawaii. Inquiries are made for the text of the correspondence, which will show the exact nature of the controversy. Probably your method of exercising your rights may cause embarrassment. The questions raised by your Government are said to be very interesting." Hawaii's policy may cause embarrassment and it may not but the verdict of an arbitration board would be readily accepted whatever the result.

Among the passengers who left yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington. Mr. Farrington has been the editor of this paper for the past three years, and was called home on account of the death of his father, who filled an important public office in his native state of Maine. Mr. Farrington senior made a visit to Honolulu a year ago in the hope of benefiting his failing health, but obtained, it seems, only temporary relief. During his service here as

editor, Mr. Farrington has won the respect and friendship of all who have had intercourse with him. It is not an easy matter for an editor of a daily political paper to pursue a policy acceptable to all, where there are so many conflicting opinions on every question that comes up for discussion, but, so far as we know, he has won the esteem and confidence of all his readers, and he leaves with the good wishes of his associates and acquaintances.

It is barely possible that, on reaching San Francisco, Mr. Farrington may receive such advices from Portland, Maine, as will relieve him from going there; in which event, he may return here.

It is probably quite a fortunate thing, that the newspapers rarely represent the exact sentiments of a government, even when semi-official. If it were otherwise, we might expect a fleet of war vessels from Japan at any moment. It is extremely unlikely that the Japanese government is actuated by any other sentiment than a desire to maintain friendly relations with Hawaii, and it will be willing to arrange the recent difficulties upon terms honorable alike to little, powerless Hawaii as well as to itself. Japan is a powerful and victorious nation and it is not likely to seek a cause of difference if none exists. When that government learns the facts on our side of the case, it will no doubt give them due weight, and the froth and fume of the papers will drop from sight. Hawaii has not sought to make trouble. It has acted within what it believed its sovereign rights, and within the lines of its treaty obligations. Japan will recognize our rights, when it fully understands them.

The annual closing of the school year brings its customary exodus of teachers, graduates and pupils; and those who can provide the ways and means, seek in a foreign clime the bracing air, and change of scenery and associations which will best fit them to heartily resume their studies and labors when they return. Fortunately the Oceanic Company offers inducements to such, with the result that the Australia steamed away yesterday with as large a crowd of happy souls as ever left this port. It was a sight to see so many people covered with leis from head to foot, crowding every space on the decks of the good ship, as she swung off into the stream, "while the band played on" its familiar airs, which seem never to grow old or tiresome, though so often repeated. At no other port in the world are travelers sent off on an ocean voyage so gaily decked and in such a happy frame, as from this port on our Oceanic liners. And such a crowd to witness the start.

Madame Pele is a veritable fake. She shrugs her shoulders, and the earth trembles and quakes, from Cape Kalae to Cape Kumukahi in Kan, Hawaii. Then her keepers sound an alarm for an imposing display, which she makes or not, as she pleases. Occasionally she does fire up her old furnaces, and plays her antics. She is not yet dead—only sleeping. All are ready to welcome her return, and when she does come—as come she will—long may she remain to delight curious sight-seers, who never weary of her Plutonic exhibitions. But really, we need a cable to Hawaii almost as much as to the American shore.

The editor desires to express his appreciation of the kind comments of newspaper friends. In the two years and a half of work in this country he has found the newspaper men to be true friends and all round good fellows. He most cordially responds Aloha!

Kapiolani Park lots at auction tomorrow by James F. Morgan.

FRIENDLY TO HAWAII.

Judge Grubb's Visit to Honolulu Produces Good Result.

In August, 1895, Mr. Justice J. C. Grubb, of Delaware, visited Honolulu for one day, en route from Japan to San Francisco. He made the voyage from Yokohama to Honolulu with W. N. Armstrong. During the few hours he remained here he was entertained at lunch in the Pacific Club by President Dole, and a number of gentlemen were invited to meet him. After lunch Senator Rice took him, in his carriage, to many interesting spots, and drove him around the town, until the steamer left.

Mr. Justice Grubb received all the literature bearing our political questions and studied them carefully. On his return to Delaware he took pains to inform Senator Gray of that State of his personal observations among the "thieves and pirates" who had created a revolution here. As a leading Democrat and a personal friend of the Senator's, his testimony regarding the character of these men was of great value, as the Senator acted as the spokesman for President Cleveland in the Senate in his violent attack on the new Republic. Judge Grubb has also taken the trouble to fully inform the new Senator from Delaware, Mr. Kenney, about the Hawaiian situation.

The State of Delaware has just adopted a new constitution. Under it the Governor offered to Mr. Grubb the position of Chief Justice, but he declined the offer and took that of Associate Justice, which involved less work. Few men have visited Honolulu, who were in a position to do the effective work done by him, in the interests of Hawaii. A leading Democrat from the Southern part of the State said recently: "Since Judge Grubb saw the men in Honolulu, and told us about them, we have come to believe that annexation will not hurt us, though we don't take much stock in adding on new territory."

PEKING DELAYED.

Government Paid \$1,000 to Have Her Remain Over.

The City of Peking was delayed from her set time of sailing, Wednesday evening, until 10 a. m. yesterday, this to await dispatches from the Government. It was understood from the purser of the Peking that the sum of \$1,000 was paid by the Government for the detention of the steamer. She was to have sailed at 9 o'clock, but was further delayed until 10 o'clock. Just shortly before that time Alex. St. M. Mackintosh went aboard with a number of dispatches, and was followed by the Foreign Office messenger with two bundles of reports and pamphlets.

Is Not Interested.

Reference was made in this paper yesterday to the disbarment proceedings against two Hilo lawyers, which grew out of the ship Indiana scuttling case. In connection with this, Minister Sewall was named as the owner of the vessel. It transpires that Minister Sewall has no interest in the Indiana and took no part whatever in the investigation, nor did he make a request of this Government to have the matter inquired into.

Appointment Not Made.

The rumor that the commission of C. A. Brown as Secretary of the Legation at Washington had been signed was authoritatively denied by Minister Cooper last night. No one has been considered for the position and no commission has been made out.

There seems to be wholesale deserting from the big ships in port. The Aryan has lost about seven men, and now the sailors of the Louisiana are catching the fever. Three deserted yesterday.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOSKINGHAUSEN, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

Hood's Pills

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

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SOCIETY

An afternoon tea to meet Mrs. Sewall was given by Mrs. Wilder at her home, Esplanade yesterday. Over fifty people were present, among the number being: U. S. Minister and Mrs. Sewall, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. H. H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, and the Misses Ballou, Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. M. Louisson, Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum, Mrs. Wallbridge, Miss Anna Paris, H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General A. G. S. Hawes, Captain Cotton, Dr. Wise.

The decorations, were in yellow, the drawing room containing many large bowls of deep marigolds, most artistically arranged. In the hallway were other bowls of the same flowers. The small tea tables placed here and there in the dining room had upon them small bases of corymbis and maiden-hair. Wherever one had a mind to turn there could be seen flowers in yellow, the Esplanade color. The Quintette Club on the veranda outside played and sang Hawaiian airs throughout the tea.

Invitations for the Fourth of July ball, to be given in Independence Park pavilion on Monday night, were issued yesterday. The program will consist of 15 numbers, with the intermission after the eighth dance. The ball committee is composed of the following men: Porter Boyd, chairman; F. B. MacStocker, J. W. Wright, J. A. Gilman, Geo. H. Paris, F. C. Smith, T. B. Murray, H. F. Wichman, W. H. Hoogs and Geo. N. Haywood, U. S. N.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Carter, who for several years made their home in Easton, Penn., arrived on the Mariposa yesterday morning, having come by way of Panama. Dr. Carter and family will go to Koolau to remain permanently on the estate recently purchased there.

Mrs. C. du Roi who has been quite ill for some time, left for San Francisco on the City of Peking yesterday morning. She was accompanied by her husband and Dr. Herbert. The latter went to see to her safety during the voyage.

The Myrtle Boat Club has engaged the Nuuanu Sextette Club to play at the boat house during the progress of the fireworks Saturday night. All the friends of the club are invited to be present.

A luncheon to Mrs. Ellis Mills was given at the home of Mrs. J. O. Carter, Nuuanu, yesterday. There were 10 ladies present. The decorations were in yellow corymbis.

Mrs. E. C. Damon gave a tea at her home, Saturday afternoon. A large number of people were present and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent.

A luncheon to Miss Ivy Richardson, of Hilo, was given at the home of Mrs. H. H. Renjes, Nuuanu, yesterday afternoon.

A dinner to Minister and Mrs. Sewall was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Macfarlane yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter are spending a fortnight at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Carter, Waikiki.

Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, who have been three months in the East, returned by the Mariposa yesterday morning.

Mr. C. M. Cooke and wife were in the city of Washington on June 17th, en route to New Haven, Conn.

The Ladies' Valley Tennis Club will give its reception on the afternoon of Saturday, July 10th.

Miss Alice Wall will give a progressive euchre party to a number of her friends tonight.

Mrs. Renjes gave a luncheon to Miss Ivy Richardson at her home in Nuuanu last Monday.

Mrs. Widdifield will give a luncheon to Mrs. Sewall at her home, Nuuanu, today.

Some 900 invitation have been issued for the Fourth of July ball.

Miss Anna Paris is the guest of Mrs. Wilder at Esplanade.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Five Buildings Destroyed—Two Men Injured.

At about 2 a. m. yesterday, the fire whistle blew, summoning the engines and hose carts to the corner of Queen and Aalakea streets where a barrel of oil and scrapings was found blazing near the fence inside the lot occupied by T. H. Davies & Co.'s stables. A short time only was necessary to extinguish the flames. Had the barrel been anywhere near the barn where the hay is kept, disastrous results might have been looked for.

The fire was discovered by Officer Kaana who had the beat which included the stables. While walking up and down he smelled fumes of burning oil and, upon investigation, found the smoking barrel. Wishing to communicate with headquarters he started out for the telephone exchange but before arriving there, the barrel burst into flames. He turned in the alarm as soon

as possible and the engines did the rest.

The second fire was in a long shanty just mauka of No. 3 engine house on the Ewa side of Maunakea street, and the result was a burning to the ground of this, as well as a bad scorching of the two shanties on either side.

At about 4 a. m. one of the boys of No. 3 engine company who was on watch at the time, heard the noise of scuffling somewhere in the vicinity and stepped out to see what the matter was. Arriving in the street he found that a fight was going on in one of the houses up the street toward Kamahehaha church. The noise became so loud that some of the No. 3 men were awakened by it. The boy walked up the street and before long, saw flames creeping out of the long shanty referred to above. He ran back to the engine house and touched the button which brought all the firemen down to the lower floor.

Engineer Barnhart rushed to the telephone and told Central to turn in the alarm. In the meantime, one of the men told him that the fire was close by the engine house. He ran out to ascertain definitely and then went back to the telephone again, telling Central the exact location. "All right," was the response.

The chemical engine was rushed out upon the street, and a hose was soon playing a stream of chemicals upon the flames now half way across the street.

One tank was exhausted and still the other companies of the fire department did not turn up. Thinking this strange, Engineer Barnhart ran back to the engine house and asked the boy if the alarm had been turned in. He answered "Yes, sir, the first whistle has just blown." It was about ten minutes after the alarm had been given to the chemical company, this being calculated by the time it takes to exhaust one tank.

Nos. 2 and 3 were on the scene soon after the first whistle blew and it was learned later that Central had failed to turn in the alarm when told to by Engineer Barnhart. It was also learned that Central telephoned twice to No. 3 to find out the location of the fire after Engineer Barnhart had specifically mentioned the place.

At all events, when Nos. 2 and 3 arrived on the scene they made short work of it and, prevented, even in the face of a stiff breeze, the spread of the flames to the buildings opposite and next to them.

No blame for the slowness of arrival of Nos. 2 and 3 can be placed with the department. The whole responsibility lies with Central who failed in some way to connect.

Senior foreman Joseph Clark of No. 2 was quite badly injured while working on the fire. He had rushed up a flight of stairs of the shanty makai of the burning one to extinguish flames that had crept to the roof. He slipped and fell upon an inch pipe. Passing through his trousers, it produced injuries that will keep him confined in the hospital for some time to come. Frank May of No. 3 was not injured in the slightest degree. In fact he didn't even have no fall.

The origin of the fire is attributed to the light mentioned in the beginning of this article and which, it is supposed, caused the overturning of an oil lamp.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

By Graduates of Kamehameha Boys' School.

The graduating exercises at Kamehameha Manual School took place in the gymnasium on the school campus last night before an audience that filled very nearly every part in the large hall.

The place was well decorated for the occasion by the boys. Suspended in front of the stage was the motto, "There is plenty of room at the top," a transparency with a row of electric lights behind, the work of one of the students of Kamehameha. Above this was draped a Hawaiian flag. On the wall at the back of the stage were the figures '97 done in green ferns and pale pink oleanders, the colors of the graduating class. Above the stage, along the walls and from the rafters, were festoons of ferns and naiads about in various places were bunches of flowers.

Invocation.....Rev. H. H. Parker

Music—"Praise, Oh Praise Jehovah".....Sophr

Glee Club.

Vice-President's Address.....Rev. C. M. Hyde

Salutatory—"Wiring a Building".....Harry James Auld

"A Review of the Year".....Samuel Keauli Kaluaola

"Toussant L'Ouverture".....William Herbert Abbey

Music—"Rowing Swiftly Down the Stream".....Coe

Acme Club.

"Practical Chemistry".....Clarence William Kinney

"Our Steam Plant".....Lot Kahlilani Kauwe

Valedictory—"Trifles".....Daniel Keanini Yowell

Music—"Cuckoo".....Littig

Acme Club.

"The Teacher's Opportunity".....Edward Kekuni Womham, '96

"Clay Modeling".....Daniel Punohuula Aimoku, '96

Music—Hymn—Anthem.....Choir.

Benediction.

Following is a list of the graduates: William Herbert Abbey, Harry James Auld, William Kealoha Anahu, Benjamin Harry Brown, Lot Kahlilani Kauwe, Samuel Kalunahelu Nainoa, Clarence William Kinney, Archibald Cleghorn Kaaua, Edward Manase Kahale, Samuel Keauli Kaluaola, Daniel Keanini Yowell, Anthony Casto Zablau.

Normal Class: Henry Kawaihoa Oana, Daniel Punohuula Aimoku, Edward Kekuni Womham.

Parker. After the invocation by Rev. H. H. Parker and a song by the glee club, Rev. C. M. Hyde made a short address on matters pertaining to the Kamehameha schools.

If any numbers on the program were to be particularly mentioned, the following would hold a high place:

Salutatory—"Wiring of a building," by Harry James Auld. This was illustrated by electric apparatus and proved most interesting. The explanation of all the steps in the process of wiring a building were clearly and concisely put.

"Practical Chemistry," by Clarence William Kinney. This too was illustrated with apparatus and was well done.

"Our steam plant," by Lot Kahlilani Kauwe, a clear explanation of the plant at Kamehameha.

Valedictory—"Trifles," by Daniel Keanini Yowell. This was probably the best thing on the program. The composition, the delivery—in fact, everything in connection with the valedictory, was most cleverly done.

After the last chorus on the program came the presentation of diplomas by Principal Richards who gave the boys some sound advice on what to do now that they were to be thrown upon the world.

At the close of the exercises the graduates remained on the stage and received the hearty congratulations of their friends. Each graduate received a beautiful bunch of flowers.

After the exercises the boys of Kamehameha including graduates and members of the alumni association, together with the instructors and a few invited guests, repaired to the dining hall where a sumptuous repast had been prepared to close the evening's doings.

TOOK A SLIDE.

Passing of Philadelphia Barge Over Police Gig.

There was an incident in connection with the coming into port of the Mariposa yesterday morning, which the members of the crews of the Philadelphia's gig and the police barge may consider themselves fortunate did not turn out seriously. The Mariposa was just passing the lighthouse at a pretty good rate. The Philadelphia gig had caught the steamer farther out, and was being towed along by means of a line.

The police barge was near by, and when motioned for by Attorney General Smith, Jim Kupiha, the captain of the crew, gave orders to the men to row ahead. Instead of going astern of the Philadelphia gig, the police barge got in ahead. In a moment the gig was up against the barge, but instead of cutting her in two, just simply slid over the top, crew and all, as neatly as if a greased track had been prepared for her. Two of the police crew, fearing the consequences, jumped into the water, and one of the Philadelphia men fell into the police boat.

The only injuries to the boats were a broken rudder for the gig and a broken oar-lock for the barge.

Chartered for Islands.

Following are the latest charters of vessels for ports on these Islands from ports along the Pacific Coast:

Robert Lewers, schooner, 569 tons; lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu. Chartered by Pope & Talbot.

Geneva, brig, 471 tons; lumber from Gray's Harbor to Hilo.

Metha Nelson, schooner, 399 tons, now at Tacoma, lumber thence to Honolulu. Chartered by Charles Nelson.

R. P. Rithet, Hawaiian bark, 1,026 tons; returns to Honolulu in the Planters' Line.

Irmgard, barkentine, 615 tons; returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.

Olga, schooner, 474 tons; returns to Kahului.

Santiago, Hawaiian bark, 902 tons; returns to Hilo in Spreckels' Line.

W. G. Irwin, brig, 331 tons; returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic Line.

Anna, schooner, 228 tons; returns to Mahukona in Spreckels' Line.

Commodore, ship, 1,828 tons; ballast to Honolulu and sugar thence to New York. Chartered by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Annie Johnson, bark, 977 tons; returns to Hilo in Spreckels' Line.

Immigrants Escape.

Four Chinamen out of the lot who came on the City of Peking Tuesday afternoon, escaped soon after the arrival of that steamer. How they did it is a mystery, and the only solution that the Customs House and quarantine guards can offer is that they dropped down into the water between the steamer and the scow while the lot were being transferred aboard the latter, to be taken to the quarantine station. This view is strengthened by the fact that it was dark before the work of transportation was finished, and also because among the number were quite a lot of "kamaainas," who have been back home on a visit.

Who Assaulted Yoshida.

There are two bluejackets now in durance vile awaiting trial in the Police Court on the charge of assaulting Yoshida, the Japanese. For two or three days past there has been quite a good deal of talk regarding the guilt or innocence of these two men. It is said that they are not the ones who were responsible for the Jap's injured head, and that, upon trial, circumstances will be brought out to clear the men of the charge. There are whispers that the one who really assaulted the Jap escaped in the darkness.

Yacht Races Declared Off.

The second-class yacht race, postponed from June 23d, has been declared off.

The bicycle races, postponed from the same date, will take place at Kapilani Park Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The track is now in excellent shape, and if the weather

keeps in the shape it is in at the present time, the bicycle enthusiasts may expect to see some records broken. The wheelmen are all in the very best condition, and more than anxious for the fray.

Another Japanese Assaulted.

Two Japanese—one, Yatso, a man in the employ of Marcus Colburn, and the other a friend of the first—were walking along past the Reform School between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday night, when a young man jumped out and grappled with Yatso, using him up pretty badly. The second Japanese was a little distance behind Yatso. He cried out: "Haul in," and the hoodlum scurried away, to join his fellows, who were lurking about in the vicinity. He will be arrested today.

Kamehameha Y. M. C. A.

A full meeting of the Kamehameha Y. M. C. A. was held in the gymnasium on the school grounds last night. There were present, besides the students, members of the Alumni Association, Mr. Sallmon, Mr. A. B. Wood and others. Messrs. Sallmon and Wood spoke words of encouragement to the boys, and then a number of the students had a few things to say. The meeting was the last of the year.

No Fire in Kilauea.

The Noeau arrived yesterday morning with news that the report of fire in Kilauea, as brought down by the Kilauea, was not true. Manager Peter Lee, of the Volcano House, had been telephoned to by the pursuer of the Noeau, and in reply to a question regarding the activity of the Volcano, denied that there was any truth in the report.

American Legation at Waikiki.

American Minister Sewall has chosen the beautiful Peacock residence, near Long Branch, Waikiki, as his home and the American Legation during his stay in the Islands. Minister and Mrs. Sewall moved out to their new quarters yesterday, and will have everything in shape as soon as possible.

Voters Registered.

Up to noon yesterday the total number of persons registered as qualified to vote at the September election was 779, against 1,947 at the last election. The registration office closes this afternoon, and it is possible that at least 100 more will register today. At the last election under the monarchy, the vote polled was in the neighborhood of 3,000.

Post Office Change.

C. H. W. Norton, for nearly three years a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Post Office, resigned on Wednesday and has been installed as bookkeeper of the Dairymen's Association. The clerkship formerly held by Mr. Norton, has been taken by Fred Damon, and the latter has been succeeded in his position by Ollie, son of Daniel Logan, of the Bulletin.

New Milk Station.

Operations in the new distributing station of the Dairymen's Association began last night. Milk wagons began assembling about 11:30, and after the cans were deposited, the milk was tested and sent out. Very little was found below the standard of 3 per cent butter fat.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3½c, firm. Saturday and Monday will be days of sport.

The advertised letter list appears this morning.

American flags are beginning to loom up all over the city.

Diston's celebrated saws of all kinds and sizes at E. O. Hall & Sons.

The I X L will keep open till 10 o'clock tonight. Decorating material of all kinds, fireworks, etc.

Ewa Plantation Company will pay a dividend to stockholders today at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

An eight-inch water main is being laid on the Manoa road. It will probably continue beyond Montana's place.

During the absence of Sarah Savidge from the Republic, William Savidge will act for her under full power of attorney.

P. L. Weaver and B. L. Marx left by the Kilauea to spend two weeks on Hawaii. A portion of the time will be spent at the Volcano.

Dr. C. B. Cooper will go back to the garrison today to relieve Dr. Myers, who is now attending to the Government Dispensary work.

C. R. Collins left for Hilo by the Kilauea yesterday, to superintend the opening there of a branch of his saddlery and harness factory.

Kuhane, the whistling bos'n, has been presented with a fatigue uniform by an officer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. He will don his suit on the Fourth.

The Iolani is in port and the kerosene trouble is a thing of the past. For further particulars, see Hawaiian Hardware Company's new advertisement today.

At the Fourth of July service in Central Union Church, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. D. P. Birnie will preach on the subject "The strength

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

and weakness of Democracy." There will be extra music. A special invitation is extended to all Americans.

Interpreters Chester A. Doyle and Lee Chong went to Honolulu on the Kilauea yesterday to be present at the manslaughter trial.

On the cruiser Philadelphia 45 court-martials have been held during the past two years. One third of the number have been held since her arrival in port a few months ago.

There was no meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon, on account of the great rush of business in connection with the departure of foreign steamers.

During the temporary absence of Senator A. de Souza Canavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General for Portugal, Mr. Ernest Hutchinson will have charge of the business of the Consulate.

The I X L, headquarters for fireworks, decorating bunting, American and Hawaiian silk and cotton flags, etc., will keep open during the evenings of Friday, Saturday and Monday till 10 o'clock.

The official program for the Fourth of July celebration, gotten up by R. L. Scott, has an illuminated cover, and is the handsomest program ever issued in Honolulu. The work was done by the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

With the probability of annexation within a few weeks, there will be a great demand for Hawaiian Government postage stamps. After the United States takes hold here Hawaiian stamps will not be for sale except by dealers.

The amount saved in duty to the importers of the 5,000 tubs of sake by the City of Peking will amount approximately to \$21,250. The increased duty goes on July 1st, the difference being between the 15 cents per gallon now charged and the new rate of \$1.

Albert Cunha who leaves for San Francisco on the Australia today will take a three years' course in a law school in that city. He will return each summer to spend his vacation in Honolulu, and at the end of his course will return to remain permanently.

Kaapa and his men are after a young man by the name of Sniffen, they having pretty good grounds for suspicion that he is the one who assaulted the Japanese near the Reform School Monday night. Their suspicion is becoming more and more firmly fixed every moment for Sniffen has taken himself to other ports and, search as the officers will, he is nowhere to be found.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. 1st and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

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LEWIS & CO. GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

It will be remembered that the vessel was found to have been sent to a suspicious point to determine the new sheriff. Always instead the United States Government would want and the man was placed under arrest. He was ordered on the way when the time came to send him away to be held in the United States court. The people stopped at each other and said and he that a citizen of it had longed it.

As a result, the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement. However, the *in vivo* results are more convincing than the *in vitro* results.



HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

S. | and beware of worthless imitations or sub-
lutes. 1700

LATE SUGAR NEWS

Williams, Dimond's Co.'s
Trade Circular.

Prices Fluctuate and Close Higher—Confidence in Sugar Schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—SUGAR:—There have been several changes in the prices of refined in this market and for export. The Western Sugar Refining Company reduced prices of all grades of refined 1/2c. per pound on the 18th ult., advanced all grades 1/2c. per pound on the 4th inst., and again 1/2c. per pound on the 10th inst. Since that date there has been no change, and prices are quoted to-day as follows:

Cube, crushed and fine crushed, 6 1/2c.; Powdered, 5 1/2c.; Candy Granulated, 5 1/2c.; Dry Granulated, 5 1/2c.; Confectioners' A, 5 1/2c.; Magnolia A, 4 1/2c.; Extra C, 4 1/2c.; Golden C, 4 1/2c.

These prices are for California, Oregon and Washington, and subject to the usual rebate of 1/2c. per pound.

Prices in bond for export: Declined to 4 1/2c. for granulated on the 18th ult.; advanced to 4 1/2c. 4th inst. and to 4 1/2c. on the 10th inst.

BASIS:—Declined to 3 1/2c. net on the 18th ult., 3c. net on the 24th ult., advanced to 3 1/2c. net on the 4th inst., and to 3 1/2c. net on the 9th inst. Since that date there has been no further change.

The following sales have been reported:

May 18th, spot, to refiner, 850 bags at 3 1/2c., and spot to speculator, 4,900 bags at 3 1/2c.; 24th, spot, 1,900 bags, price to be determined by next sale, which was made on the 27th ult., at 3 1/2c.; 27th, spot, 10,000 bags; 28th, spot, 1,200 bags; 29th, spot, 300 bags; June 1st, spot, 2,900 bags, 2d, spot, 2,500 bags, all at 3c.; 3rd, sales made in Philadelphia 6,000 bags 3 1/2c., and 500 tons at 3 1/2c.; 5th, spot, 1,400 bags at 3 1/2c.; 9th, spot, 4,000 bags at 3 1/2c., and 10,000 bags at 3 1/2c.; 10th, spot, 1,000 bags at 3 1/2c., and since the 10th no sales have been reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS:—As will be noted from above sales of raw sugars in New York, the market showed some weakness after our last circular, and a decline of 1-32c. per lb. was established.

Transactions, however, were moderate and offerings limited to small parcels in port, receivers preferring to sell and avoid storage expenses in view of large stocks and heavy arrivals.

This condition continued up to the 4th inst., when a reaction took place and an advance of 1/4c. was established, and later, on the 9th inst., another 1/4c. Refined was also advanced in New York on the 4th inst. to 4 1/2c., and 10th inst. to 4 5/8c. for granulated, less the usual discounts of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent.

We quote from Czarnikow's latest London circular of May 27th regarding the situation as follows:

"The tendency of the market has undergone several changes: after firmness, dullness set in with a slightly easier prices, which was again followed by a recovery of about 1 1/2d. per cwt. on beet in nearly all positions, stimulated partly by some moderate purchases for the United States. The opinion seems to gain strength, that notwithstanding large visible supplies the outlook at present level of prices is less dark than the statistical position would justify. We are also nearing the chief consuming season, and with the greatly exhausted invisible supplies, there are likely to be wants, which apart from any speculative demand may bring us increased activity and perhaps greater steadiness in values."

"So far as cane sugar is concerned, there is as yet little disposition to poeate except for immediate requirements, but as values compare in many cases favorably with beet, we may sooner or later look for an improved inquiry. The sales of crystallized during the week show fully steady rates to an improvement of 1 1/2d. per cwt., and as stocks of these sugars are now very moderate, importers only after sparingly. In good refining qualities very little has been done, while on low brown sorts a slight concession has been made."

They also state that an important feature which may ultimately have an effect upon the sugar trade in other parts of the world, and especially in Europe, is the increasing interest shown in the extension of beet cultivation in the United States.

From the Philippine Islands cables speak of the insurrection as practically subdued; prices out there show no change, but owing to a fall in the exchange, shippers have been enabled to meet the demand in consuming centers at somewhat reduced quotations.

In Java, grinding has commenced upon a few estates, but in view of the low prices ruling, in consuming countries, some planters seem inclined to store instead of selling their produce as soon as manufactured.

Our latest mail advices from New York of June 10th state that there is an improving tendency, with steadily hardening of prices, and it is less difficult for importers to realize their views but for the most part they are still practically keeping their supplies off the market. Sales have been made at 3 1/2c. for 96 test centrifugals, and 3c. for 89 test Muscovados, but the offerings at these figures are very reserved.

Since the announcement of the result of the Republican Caucus in Washington on the 8th inst., when they agreed to accept the House Sugar Schedule, with the increase of duty on sugars above No. 16 D S and on refined sugars from 1 1/2c. to 1 5/8c. per pound, and reducing the duties on sugars testing on above 87 per cent. by polariscope 10c. per pound, the general trade has felt quite confident of the

ultimate result and it is considered almost a foregone conclusion that this schedule will pass the Senate and the House, and become a law. In this event a further substantial advance is naturally looked for in prices.

Refiners are ready buyers at the improved figures, and a good business could, no doubt, be done if importers were ready to sell, notwithstanding the fact, that the holdings of refiners from direct imports and otherwise, continue remarkably large and sufficient to take care of their wants for consumption for a long time ahead.

The new sugar schedule, as proposed by the caucus, provides that sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degree, shall pay duty of 1c. per pound, and for every additional degree .03c. per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion, and sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, and all sugar which has gone through the process of refining shall pay a duty of 1.95c. per pound.

It is also provided that the product of any country, which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates, a duty equal to such bounty.

There was no provision made by the caucus for Hawaiian sugars, but since the 8th inst. this question has been further considered in caucus, and finally referred again to the Finance Committee. It is expected this committee will recommend the restoration of the House provision regarding the treaty, which, however, may be done today or later.

We are of the opinion that the treaty will continue undisturbed, with recommendation that the President shall negotiate for modification, but will not be restricted as to the terms. The opponents of the treaty are still making a desperate fight, and latest reports predict that the President will soon negotiate a treaty of annexation, which has also had the effect of strengthening our cause, as it is considered by many that if the question of annexation is to be acted upon; it is not desirable to disturb the present reciprocal relations until such action is taken.

RICE—Hawaiian: There is little demand. Half the amount received per Australia was sold ex wharf at 4 1/2c. net to 4 1/2c. net cash.

Japan—Receipts, 10,000 bags by sail. Demand is light, price, 4.20, less 1 1/2c. duty paid.

COFFEE—Market is weaker for all but the best descriptions of washed. These are holding their own on account of scarcity, and in occasional instances very fancy parcels have advanced slightly.

Kona—Uncultivated is offered for sale at 16c; no transaction. Cultivated (washed) is held at 18 1/2 to 19c, with small sale reported at the latter price.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SHOWS PROGRESS

Innovations in Hawaii's
Cane Districts.

Prosperity in Mill and Plantation
Work—More Rain is
Needed.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—A glance through the sugar-cane districts of Hawaii shows that great progress has been made in this industry, and nowhere is this improvement more in evidence than on this Island. Indeed, so vast have most of the plantations grown and so great is the improvement that one wonders what magic influence could have wrought the change. This improvement is not, we are glad to say, confined to the plantation and mills, but extends to the schools and roads, and, indeed, is seen everywhere.

In respect to the roads, I would say that if good roads are an evidence of a nation's prosperity, then Hawaii is coming to the front most rapidly. I will also say that the Government and those who have superintended the making of these roads, deserve great credit for the excellent and substantial manner in which the roads have been constructed. We might wish to see a little more progress made on the work, but even at the rate it is going now, we hope soon to see, what 20 years ago would have seemed impossible, a carriage road from Hilo to Hamakua.

When this is completed it will be a red-letter day in the history of Hawaii, and then there will be no more desirable places of residence than in these two favored districts.

The planters of this district, too, have for many years been at the front and up-to-date in all the best methods of cultivation and manufacture, and they have been quick to adopt all the best inventions and labor-saving devices and improvements pertaining to this industry.

One of the latest and, perhaps the best, is the stubble digger, which is used, not as a stubble digger, but as a fertilizer distributor, and it is said to be the best machine ever used for the purpose. In the sugar mills the improvement is great, indeed, and their success splendid. There is Papakou with a nine-roller mill and superheat clarification and chemical control. There is Wainaka, with two sets of three-roller mills, a two-roller and a cane shredder, and many other improvements. Pepeekeo, with two sets of three-roller mills and a K crusher. Hakalua also has two three-roller mills and a cane shredder. Wainaka, with a three-roller mill, and two sets of two-roller mills and a Smith's cane cutter. Kailua, with a three-roller mill and two sets of two-roller mills, and all of these mills are well equipped in all other respects. The same progress is seen in the Hamakua district. Indeed, one of the

planters there has the credit of producing sugar at a lower figure than has ever been done on the Hawaiian Islands before. There are three seven-roller mills, all having Smith's cane cutters attached and two five-roller mills, also with Smith's cane cutter, and one six-roller mill with a shredder in the district. Hamakua mill has chemical control.

Mr. J. M. Horner, of Kula, has also introduced a new style or method of transporting the cane to the mill, which has proven a decided success. This new method consists of a wire rope that extends from the mill to the top of the cane field. The cane is brought down on trolley wheels to the mill, by gravitation alone. The best day's work so far is 33 clarifiers a day of 12 hours; although more, it is thought, will be done in the future.

In the Kohala district great improvement is also seen in plantation and mill work. The Kohala mill leads with a nine-roller mill and chemical control.

The crop has been raised from three to five thousand tons. Hilo has two sets of three-roller mills, and a cane shredder. The Union mill, a three-roller mill, and two two-roller mills, is worked under chemical control. There are two other mills with five-roller mills and some good machinery in the district. There is one drawback to this, and that is the dry weather. It is felt more in Hilo and more still in Hamakua, while at Kohala many of the fields of cane are quite burnt up for want of rain. One new departure in mill work here is a process of liming the juice cold instead of hot. This method precipitates a gum, or what is called dixtran, which can be eliminated in no other way. Yours very truly,

Hawaii, May 24, 1897.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
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Private carriage entrance on lane,
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Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
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Patients under treatment have free
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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE MOST
EFFECTIVE COUGH REMEDY. It is made
throughout the world, and is the most valuable

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS
The DR. of Western's writes: "I
was cured of the cough of 20 years by
this Balsam of Aniseed. It is a most
valuable remedy, and gives strength to the voice."

"I have been suffering from a
cough for 20 years, and have always
recommended it to my
brother and sister."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandudno, Gwynedd,
Wales, writes: "I have purchased a
bottle of your Balsam of Aniseed, and
found it to be a most valuable
remedy. My chest and voice are
now as before."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY
NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH
WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Rogers, Llandudno, Wales,"
London, "The Lancet," 1881, p.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.
QUATTERS AND FARMERS
SING THEIR STORIES SHOULD NOT
THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES
THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
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SLEEP & REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES

And Tired

MOTHERS

In One
Application of

CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

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ROBERT CATTON.

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Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.,

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

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—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

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Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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NO-TO-BAG GUARANTEED
TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and never fail to make the weak, impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guaranteed and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

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2- Fire Funds..... 2,650,550 12 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds..... 9,600,182 2 9

£12,951,637 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,028 17 0

Revenue Life and Annuity

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The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored thereon on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Land Transport of Dredges.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

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The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the sea

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NEW SONG BIRDS

Com. Marsden Introduces Mocking Birds.

Six Turned Loose Yesterday.
Gift of C. F. Pfluger of Portland.

Hon. Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned to Honolulu by the Mariposa yesterday after an absence of three months which he divided among the cities of the Sound, in Portland, Oregon, and in California health resorts. Mr. Marsden left here in rather bad health but returns entirely improved and looking exceedingly well.

While in Portland, Mr. Marsden visited C. F. Pfluger, a former resident of the Hawaiian Islands and a gentleman greatly interested in ornithology. It was he who in 1892 introduced the Mocking bird into Oregon. Impressed with the favorableness of this climate for these birds Mr. Pfluger presented to Mr. Marsden six birds which he requested to be set free in the grounds around Queen's hospital. With very careful attention on the voyage down the birds reached here safely. They were kept in a cage during the day in Mr. Marsden's office and charmed the employees in the Judiciary Building with their beautiful singing. In the afternoon, the cage was taken to the hospital and the birds given their freedom.

From the experience of Mr. Pfluger in Portland, where, he says, the birds began mating the year they were introduced there it seems no doubt that there will be a noticeable increase in the number of Mocking birds in Honolulu next Spring.

The food of the Mocking bird consists of all kinds of flying and creeping insects except the lady bird, Mr. Pfluger assured Mr. Marsden that something in the favor of a good ripe lady bird is obnoxious to the mocker and he will not disturb him. He is fond of worms, chafers, grubs, moths, butterfly, larvae, seed and berries, especially in the breeding season will they destroy large numbers of insect pests. The chief attraction of the Mocking bird is unquestionably its fine song.

While singing the male usually perches in the top of a tree, on a gable, on the top of a chimney or the steeple of a church. Before descending to a definite spot he usually bounds into the air, and then alights on his perch. During the performance of his song he spreads his wings, expands his tail, and hops and flies around in an ecstasy of enthusiasm and joy. In the spring the Mocking bird is the personification of unrestrained mirth and activity. It always accompanies its song with lively movements. It turns its head in a very self-conscious manner to the right and left. Jerks its tail occasionally, raises its wings over its back, bounds up quickly, and descends again to the same spot, all the time singing without interruption.

He is such a cherry, lively bird, that it would attract general attention even if it were not a beautiful songster. Its talent of imitating other birds and its own sonorous song, at once make it noticeable wherever it occurs. It knows better than any other birds how to acquire the love and good will of man. Its happy disposition, its extraordinary developed gift of mimicry, its wonderful song, and not the least their truthfulness, make them the most beloved and most cherished of all bird kind. The mellowness of its song, the varied modulations and gradations, the extent of its compass, the great brilliancy of execution are unrivalled. There is probably no bird in the world that possesses all the musical qualifications of this "King of song" who has derived all from Nature's self. All the notes gurgle forth wildly intermingled, without, however, any lack of graceful sweetness. Its song flows out like a rippling brook of tunes and melodies, ever new, ever irresistible and peculiarly charming.

Its voice is metallic and soft, exhibiting such rapidity of change in the passages from one clause to another, from brilliant acuteness to liquid complaint, that one is really filled with wonder at such talent.

It especially loves to settle in gardens and orchards, and settles with preference in the neighborhood of man, and becomes so attached to man wherever it finds him a friend and protector. When protected the bird will build its nest often in the immediate neighborhood of a dwelling in a small tree or in climbing roses and dense shrubbery: it will nest even in the prickly pear so common at the Islands. The nest is often placed in the corners of fences or on a tree, in so exposed a spot as to be seen from a distance. The bird knows how to conceal the nest with great care when necessary, and to protect it from unwelcome intruders. The exterior of the nest is usually composed of twigs, plant stems, grasses, pieces of paper, and rags, strings, and feathers: it is lined with finer grasses and rootlets. The eggs, four or five in number, are pale greenish blue, spotted with reddish brown. The male is too much taken up with singing to participate in the building of the nest or hatching of the eggs. He usually perches on top of a tree, or on a roof etc., where he sings while he continually looks about in all directions. He will courageously defend the nest against any intruder, cat, dog and other animals, sometimes even man are valiantly attacked as soon as they approach the nest.

Anyone who has ever visited the South Atlantic coast states will remember with pleasure the songs of these beautiful birds. To have them here, distributed throughout the city

in the various squares will lend additional attractions to Honolulu.

While away Mr. Marsden investigated quite thoroughly the carrier pigeon cotes around San Francisco. He sent down exact measurements of a cote and wrote for information as to the number of birds he should bring down but, for some reason he did not receive a reply. The Homing Pigeon Company, has \$4,000 subscribed through Mr. Marsden's efforts and he does not intend to let the enterprise die out. A cote will be built at once and an order sent forward for birds. Before leaving San Francisco for the Islands, Mr. Marsden was shown a telegram in the office of Williams, Dimond & Co. giving that firm assurances of the safety of the Reciprocity Treaty.

NEW DEPARTURE.

W. W. Dimond Selling Fine Japanese Porcelain.

It is a well-known fact that it has been impossible for American storekeepers here to compete with the Japanese in the sale of their fine china and other wares. W. W. Dimond has recently made arrangements so that he can undersell the Japanese traders in these particular lines. By this he has procured sets and odd pieces decorated to his order, and in exclusive European designs. In addition to this, he has unique trays in lacquer, odd pieces and Japanese paper napkins. The prices on all of these goods are ridiculously low for the quality and decorations, which, by the way, so closely resemble genuine French goods as to defy detection, except by connoisseurs.

WHARF AND WARE.

The Kinau will be back from Maui and Hawaii ports on Monday morning. The Japanese man-of-war Hiyel arrived in San Francisco, from Seattle, June 22.

The S. C. Allen left San Francisco for this port on June 18th, and the S. N. Castle on June 19th.

The Noeau arrived in port yesterday morning with 4,160 bags of H. S. Co. sugar for the ship Aryan.

The W. G. Hall took 65 Chinese laborers to Koloa, and the James Makee 54 to Kapaa yesterday afternoon.

Japanese boats are becoming more and more numerous in the harbor every day. Some natives have taken to using them.

Japan has ordered a battleship of 11,000 tons to be built on the Clyde, on the same style as the 15,000-ton British battleship Jupiter, of 17 knots.

The bark Hesper, coal laden from Newcastle, arrived off port early last evening. The pilot boat went out, but the captain decided to wait until this morning before coming into port.

The American barkentine Archer, Calhoun master, sailed at 3 p. m. yesterday with a full load of sugar for San Francisco.

The City of Peking brought 232 Chinese for these Islands. Not a bit of sickness was found among them, and they were classed by the Port Physician a very clean lot.

The Hesper, which arrived yesterday morning, was 10 days coming from Hawaii to this Island. Had the good winds kept up she would have come into port from Westport, N. Z., in about 32 days, which would have broken the record.

The American bark Alden Besse, Potter master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 18 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,400 tons of general merchandise, consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. On June 24th passed the steamer Moana. The Alden Besse was within 200 miles of the Islands for the last six days.

The bark Hesper, F. O. Sedergren master, arrived in port at about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after a trip of 40 days from Westport, N. Z., with a cargo of 1,158 tons of coal for the I. I. S. N. Co. and to order. Fine weather throughout the voyage was met with by the Hesper. On account of the flood, she was laid up in Butler River for 10 days. Captain Sedergren is accompanied by his wife.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette commander, sailed out on time for San Francisco yesterday afternoon. Never was a larger number of passengers taken out by the favorite liner, and the Oceanic wharf, as well as the decks of the Australia, were packed up to the time of her leaving. The band was on the wharf an hour before time, and played many popular airs. Just as the Australia was hauling away from the wharf the Kamehameha School girls sang a farewell song to Miss Pope, their principal. The Kamehameha School Band played alternately with the Government Band.

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Gun Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 29.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from China and Japan.

Stmr. Kilauoa Hou, Bennet, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua ports and Maui.

Wednesday, June 30.
Am. bark Alden Besse, Potter, from San Francisco.

Am. bark Hesper, Sodergren, from Westport, N. Z.

Thursday, July 1.
Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hamakua.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 29.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaluu.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona, Kau and the Volcano.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Kauai ports.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, June 30.
Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Wailua ports.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa and Kukuluaele.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Matthews, for New York, with a full load of sugar.

Thursday, July 1.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, for Hamakua, Kilauoa, Kalihual and Hanalei at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina and Maalaea, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, June 29.—Miss Nellie Richard, Miss Annie Beers, C. R. Madeiros and 4 on deck.

From China and Japan, per S. S. City of Peking, June 30.—Miss A. H. Johnson, H. Tevyford, T. Kawaguchi, T. C. Hetherington, A. P. Crawley Boevey and 232 native steerage. Through: R. M. Griffin and wife, Rev. T. C. Winn and wife, Geo. H. Winn, Miss Winn, Master Winn, P. de Choznowski, Miss M. E. McGuire, Rev. J. Calhoun Newton, Chas. Reid and wife, H. H. Horsey, wife and infant, Miss S. Thompson, Joseph Hunter, M. Frauzins, G. Frauzins, Rev. E. J. Hall, six steerage and 181 native steerage.

From San Francisco, per bark Alden Besse, June 30.—G. L. Seward, I. H. Polemas, C. F. Craig, W. L. Johnson and W. H. Horn.

From Kauai, per stmr. Walaleale, July 1.—Goo Lip and four on deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 1.—Lam Kuao and five on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, July 1.—A. C. Aiken and wife, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, P. J. Aiken, A. D. Baldwin, F. E. Baldwin, Miss H. S. Billings, Prof. E. E. Brown and wife, P. Caldwell, Dr. A. B. Carter, wife, four children and two servants, Henry Carter, Thomas Carter, William Carter, S. Castle, Miss Elsie Castle, Miss G. Clark, Mrs. H. C. Coleman, Thomas Ena, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mrs. F. J. Haslacher, Miss Haslacher, Lee Cheu, G. Leon, Robert Lewers, Miss F. Manson, J. Marsden, Mrs. McDonald, G. H. Mead, wife and son, C. F. Merrifield, Miss I. R. Robinson, Miss D. Sheehy, E. Stopp, A. T. Swing and wife, F. D. Van Buren, W. P. Whitley, Miss M. Winne, Through: J. Wightman, Jr., Miss L. Broughton, E. M. Jowitt, T. McC. Jowitt, Mrs. Frank Pearce and two children, F. B. Woodward, C. Campbell, Miss Hayward, Horace V. Deming, Miss Hayward, Mrs. G. Hopper and two children, G. B. Hopper, J. Keleher, Dr. James Kingsbury, wife and two children, Miss Kingsbury, Miss N. Neilson, Leo E. Parsons, F. E. Parsons, C. Rossbach, wife and child, A. M. Snyder and wife, Mrs. E. Sommers, Miss Sommers and Wm. H. Sallmon.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mikahala, June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Graham and Louis Vasconcelles.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Archer, June 29.—Miss Maud L. Millard, F. Hudemann, Wade Armstrong, J. Gray and G. H. Campbell.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Claudine, June 29.—H. P. Baldwin, Miss M. G. Beckwith, Miss M. C. Beckwith, Mrs. Sorenson, Miss E. Damon, Miss D. Sorenson, Miss Ohrt, Miss E. Daniels, Miss D. Smith, Miss E. Holt, J. A. McCandless, Master A. Dunn, W. D. Braden, Captain Althorn, E. Kopke, E. P. Dole, Chas. David, John D. Holt, A. Long, E. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Kalua, C. Y. Aina and wife, Mrs. Norrie and family, Searle boys, Wilder Wight, J. Napalua, Mrs. Acheons, Mrs. Kaunilani, Cornwell party, A. Viora, P. Ohrt, O. Nanapi, L. von Tom, K. F. Waldron, T. W. Kau, Miss W. Sharatt.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, June 29.—G. Rodick, A. Hanger, P. Dick, Mr. Peterson, J. M. Ellis, Miss Ames, Miss Merrill, Mrs. C. G. Ames, George Marx, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Holmes, C. Kalua, A. Dole, Miss Dole, R. L. Weaver, R. B. B. Paulding, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Terris,

Miss Snow, Miss Harrison, Miss Smith, W. R. Smith, Li Cheong, C. A. Doyle, Rev. Dasha and three children, C. J. Falk and wife, Otto S. Meyer, H. R. Hitchcock, the Bishop of Panopolis, C. R. Collins and Miss Eaton.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice and family, Miss Juliette King, F. Weber, H. Christian, Kewell Pekelo, Mrs. J. W. Girvin, Miss Ivy Girvin, Miss Helen Girvin, Chas. Girvin, A. Dreier, J. N. Henn and H. Wells.

For Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, June 29.—Mrs. Bertelmann, Chris Bertelmann, Miss Angelina Bertelmann, Miss Mitamura.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, June 30.—Miss A. Bruce, Miss Alexander, Dr. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant and child, Miss A. Z. Hadley, Miss Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington, Professor Scott, R. F. Woodward, Mrs. A. B. Friedman, Master Ashford, Miss Coan, Brother Henry, M. Thompson, J. W. Nishmit, Miss Steele, Miss Leonard, the Misses Pope, Miss Needham, Miss Knapp, B. F. Beardmore, Armstrong Smith, Miss L. Roth, Miss Rose Cunha, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Howard, Mrs. Savidge, T. C. Porter, wife and child, D. L. Naone, Brother James, Brother Ignacius, Arthur Ewart, Mrs. Scott, L. A. Dickey, P. F. de la Vergne, Miss M. Greene, Mrs. Alice Brown, Miss Ladd, Mrs. Cunha, Clarence Cunha, Mrs. Montague Turner, Miss Ferreira, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Ellis, Miss Pires, Miss Forbes, A. Cunha, J. W. Gillespie, Miss May Weir, Miss McInerney, Rev. Charles Browne, A. J. Head, A. Quellet, Messrs. Cookson, Lieut. Qualtrogh, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Macfarlane, Wm. Walsh, D. G. Fairchild, B. Lathrop, A. de Souza Canavarro and W. Wilder.

For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, July 1.—Arthur Joshua, Viscount Aspern, Lady Aspern, Earl of Arkell.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of June, 1897, was 57, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....12	From 30 to 40.....15
From 1 to 5.....3	From 40 to 50.....6
From 5 to 10.....1	From 50 to 60.....2
From 10 to 20.....4	From 60 to 70.....2
From 20 to 30.....8	Over 70.....4

Males.....42	Females.....15
Hawaiians.....27	Great Britain.....1
Chinese.....9	United States.....2
Portuguese.....8	Other nationalities.....2
Japanese.....8	

Total.....57
Unattended.....15
Non-Residents.....0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

June, 1893.....68	June, 1896.....57
June, 1894.....36	June, 1897.....57
June, 1895.....57	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....1	Infantile.....3
Bronchitis.....1	Inflammation of.....1
Bright's Disease.....1	Intoxication.....1
Consumption.....4	Miscellaneous.....1
Convulsions.....3	Old age.....4
Cholera Infantum.....1	Obstruction of.....1
Croup.....1	bowels.....1
Diarrhoea.....1	Pneumonia.....3
Dysentery.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Spinal disease.....1	Premature birth.....2
Dropsy.....1	Perforation of in.....1
Diphtheria.....1	testes.....1
Exhaustion.....1	Suicide.....1
Fever.....4	Septicemia.....1
Typhoid Fever.....1	Syphilis.....1
Heart Disease.....5	Tumor.....2
Hemorrhage.....1	Tetanus.....1
	Unknown.....2

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	Out side.
Deaths.....7	10	21	11	8	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 22.80
Hawaiians.....23.17
Asiatics.....20.40
All other nationalities.....18.50

C. B. RYNDOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.**

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu,

ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

One AMMONIA ICE MACHINE, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds every 24 hours. In good condition; is for sale. For particulars, apply to F. S. LYMAN, of Hilo, Hawaii. 4643-2w 1875-2w

**ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

Persons desirous of taking Summer School boarders or lodgers, or both, and persons wishing to obtain board or lodging, or both, while attending the Summer School will please communicate with JOHN F. SCOTT, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 4646-3t 1876-1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been appointed by Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, H. I., to be an Administrator for the Estate of Honokoa (K), deceased intestate, at Moaula, Kau, Hawaii, January, 1897. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all those that have any claim against the estate of the said Honokoa (K) to present the same within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And those who are indebted to said Honokoa (K) to pay to the Administrator immediately.

J. IKAKA,

Administrator of the Estate of Honokoa.

Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, June 21, 1897. 1875-4tF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them to him within six months from the date of publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator Estate Mrs. Lois S. Johnson.
Honolulu, H. I., June 24, 1897. 1875-4tF

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the will of Mrs. Julia H. Waterhouse, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, to present them to me within six months from the date of publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Executor of the Will of Mrs. Julia H. Waterhouse.
Honolulu, June 8, 1897. 1870-8t

NOTICE.

Royal Danish Consulate, June 22d, 1897.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Anna Pauels, deceased, are requested to present the same at this Consulate within three months from this date, or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

F. W. MACFARLANE,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.
4642-1t 1875-3tF 1tT

BY AUTHORITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an exequatur has this day been issued to MR. WILLIAM HAYWOOD, as Secretary of Legation and Consul General of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Department of Foreign Affairs, June 30, 1897. 1877-1t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, July 12, 1897, for the construction of a Court House at Koloa, Kauai.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the Post Office in Koloa. The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 26, 1897. 1876-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock (noon) of MONDAY, July 19, 1897, for the construction of two sections of Road on Hawaii, as follows:

1. Road from Kapahu Homestead, crossing Kalopa Gulch in Hamakua. Specifications at the Honokaa Telephone Office.

2. Main Road in North Hilo, from Kilau, Bridge to Kapehu. Specifications at Laupahoehoe Post Office, Papaloa Store and Telephone Office, Hilo. The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 28, 1897. 1